WASHINGTON.

INCREMTS OF THE ADJOURNMENT—THE CABINET IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—BILLS LOST AND BILLS PASSED—FAILURE OF THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE BILL-THE FUNDING BILL. Washington, Monday, July 27, 1868.

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock, to-day, the three large flags on the Capitol were instantaneously lowered, the signal which told the City that the first regular session of the Fortieth Congress was a thing of the past. Active newspaper correspondents at the same time proclaimed the same event to their millions of constituents through all the seven and thirty States. The last hours of the session were unmarked by any circumstance of unusual significance. There were none of the scenes and incidents of former adjournments. There was no reading of the Declaration of Independence, no buncombe speeches, no laughter, no pleasant bantering, no keen encounter of wits, no jibes, no jests, no ludicrous anties, no frivolity. The Committee Rooms were not hospitably thrown open to the members' friends. It was work, work, work, to the last. Time was very, very precious, and no golden sand was wasted. History has turned the page, and written "Finis." She has set her seal to the work, and stamped the session as one of the most important and significant ever convened. Its record becomes brighter and brighter by comparison. Economy in the public expenditures has been the guiding principle, and it can be-said with truth that fewer swindling schemes, taking money ont of the Public Treasury, have been passed during the last legislative months than at any time since the growth of the Government to its present gigantic proportions. The session just closed has kept the whiteness of its soul unstained. Its hands are clean. The lobby has met with a signal and crushing defeat "Jobs" have been slaughtered by the score, and men who in other years made "handsome things" during a session of Congress go hence to-night and tomorrow in positive desperation, not having realized the amount of their hotel bills, to say nothing of the social little dinner parties' rainous games around the green-covered tables, and the hundred fancy drinks which are provoked by the heat of July. Pacific Railroad bills have been ruthlessly thrown aside-20 per cent, went by the board long ago. Private claims have been buried forever in Committees. Revenue schemes, finance schemes, schemes to protect this interest and to bestow innumerable advantages upon that, schemes to pay the National Debt, with of course no prospect of immediate or ultimate advantage to the originators-all have been slaughtered and consigned to a grave from which there is no resurrection.

Both branches of Congress met early this morning. and whatever occurs while the Senate is thus sitting | were involved at the Executive Mansion and in the is held by custom to be secret and inviolable. "How | Senate. are the proceedings of an important Executive Ses- Mr. Butler of Massachusetts introduced a concur-Senate Chamber. The President, as the readers of for the Naval Office of New-York, and for the Commissionship of Internal Revenue; for this foreign mission and for that, and for a half dozen Assessorhow many more thousands are sufficiently disintership, even at a cost of \$4 50 per day and extras.

At 10 o'clock last evening-Sunday-upward of 200 of these people were in the long oblong corridor in front of the main entrance to the Senate Chamber. They crowded around the door to the discomfort of the doorkeepers. They paraded the tesselated floor defiling it with tobacco expectorations. They gath ered in knots of threes and fours around the statue of John Hancock, not, however, to admire the memorial of the great Revolutionary sire, but to discuss the prospects of their friends whose fate was being decided inside. "How about Smith ?" "Well, I do n't know; Wilson is making a speech against him. "How is Cameron-is he in favor of him? What do you hear about Jones ?" "The Committee are all for him. I think he'll pull through. Conkling went for him in Committee, and says that that fixes him.' These were the queries and replies heard on every side during that long five hours' session. They watched, and waited, and worked until the doors ed, quit the building for their homes. in the long corridor at 91 o'clock, remaining there until 12 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned, and

basing and degrading services. Visitors to the Capitol. Final adjournment is geneproved an exception in consequence of the inclementy of the weather. The President entered the Capitol shortly after 9 o'clock, and as fast as they passed both Houses, signed bills which there was no chance to veto. All the Cabinet officers except Gen. Schofield were on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Evarts Government. appeared there for the first time since the impeachment, the failure of which won him the right to go on the floor unquestioned as a Cabinet officer. Mr. Seward moved around among his friends, apparently one hour was devoted to Legislature business, a long executive session occupied the time to 12 e'clock. Preand in an instant the flaor was crowded with citi- erally regretted among business men. subordinate staches of the Cardiol.

the Court of Common Pleas of Seneca County, Newbustering to kill it; but it being the last day of the session and everybody being expected to be in good humor they soon got ashamed of themselves, and after nearly two hours delay the bill was passed and sent to the President. The House lobbies were mostly deserted; still a few of the well-known faces that have been frequenting the lobbies the last nine months were in the Chamber. They had been working hard for their schemes, and although the chances of success seemed hopeless each clung to the notion that his friends might "stick it in" unnoticed in some bill that would be rushed through in the last moment. But "old, stingy Washburne," as he is called by the lobby, was on the floor, and no bill called by the lobby, was on the floor, and no bill evening for their homes. Henceforth, for a few with a "job" in it could escape his vigilant eye. weeks, a very quiet and peaceful period is antici-The Speaker adjourned the House promptly at 12 pated. The White House lobby will not go hence o'clock meridian, in the midst of the calling of the until the President decides what to do with the Yeas and Nays on Schenck's Copper and Copper Ore places left vacant by the failure of the Senate to con-Tariff bill. An hour afterward the Hall was deserted.

New-Work

The only measures that failed in Congress for the want of time to perfect them were the Tariff bill, the bill for the reduction of the Army, the bill providing Provisional Governments for the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and the Sandwich Island Treaty. The Tariff bill is in the possession of the Ways and Means Committee. The Military bill was passed by the Senate, but left in the hands of the House Military Committee, while the Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas Provisional Government bill passed the House, and is on the table of the President of the Senate awaiting action. The final consideration of the Sandwich Island Treaty was postpened until next session. It lacked only a few votes of ratification. It contained too much free trade for the Protictionists of the Senate,

The Senate adjourned to-day without confirming any one for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Col. Alexander Cummings, the nominee, was reported on favorably by the Finance Committee, and a motion to table was beaten by 21 yeas to 27 nays. His opponents, however, had the advantage of time, and talked on the case until the hour for adjournment arrived, and the nomination is left pending. There is already much speculation concerning the President's probable action in this matter. His friends assert that he will suspend Commissioner Rollins, and appoint his late private secretary and confidential friend Cooper, Commissioner ad interim. Gen. Rosecrans was confirmed as Minister to Mexico: the only objection raised against him was the fact of his being a very strict Roman Catholic. It was argued by some Senators that as Juarez is fighting the church party in Mexico, Gen. Rosecrans's appointment could but be distasteful to him. In reply, Gen. Rosecrans's friends vouched for his liberality on all religious topics, and gave assurances that if confirmed, he would represent Senators who left the chamber at 2 o'clock a. m. in his countrymen's views and not his own. T. Lyle the driving rain, returned at 9 o'clock a. m. to the Dickey of Illinois, a good Copperhead, was con-Capitol. The last business of the Senate was princi- firmed as an Assistant Attorney-General, through pally of an executive character. At 9) o'clock on the support of Senator Trumbull. This gives Mr. Sunday evening the Senate went into what is tech- Evarts one Republican and one Copperhead assistnically called Executive Session, in which it remained ant. No further nominations were sent in for Russia until 2 o'clock in the morning. An Executive Ses. or Spain. Messrs, Cassius M. Clay and John P. Halo sion is held with closed doors; no one, not a member | are therefore secure in their positions. Neither were of the body, except the Executive Clerk, is allowed any nominations made for Naval Officer of Newinside the walls of the chamber. The galleries are | York or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and cleared and searched for any lurking inquisitive both places are left in the hands of subordinates. cavesdropper. The doors are all locked and barred, This disposes of all the offices of importance that

sion ascertained and published next morning for is a rent resolution in the House on Saturday, which question which has puzzled more than one Senator, passed, antherizing Gen. Sherman to use the means and which can be solved only by the gentlemen who in his hands as commander of the Military Division tell the busy world what is occurring around them. of the Mississippi to secure the immediate release Treaties are occasionally published in advance, and and return to their people of about 4,000 Navajo Inthe debate on important nominations and other dian women and children held as peons or slaves by questions is often given to the public, much to the the inhabitants of the Territory of New-Mexico. At surprise and chagrin of the gentlemen who participated in it. The principal business of an Executive with the Navajo Indians at Fort Sumner, New-Mexico. Session is the action on important nominations, the Indians complained that the Mexicans still held which always creates a grand swell of excitement | nearly 4,000 of their people in peonage, notwithand attracts numerous interested friends and leaders standing the laws of the United States had made it of the lobby to the spacious corriders around the a criminal offense to do so, and despite President Lincoln's order for its suppression. Commissioner these dispatches are well aware, has been sending in Tappan, representing the Indian Peace Commission nominations innumerable for the last ten days, from said that he had applied to Gen. Getty, commanding the insignificant postmastership in some country that district, and that the General had promised to village to the highly important foreign mission. The assist the Indians in recovering their people, different nominees had their respective lobby. Congress, after waiting nearly two years, satisfied ists and friends at work in their interest, that the civil authorities of that Territory would not As the last hours drew nigher and nigher, act with any efficiency in this matter, has made it the anxiety of these cormorants became intense, the duty of Gen. Sherman, confident that he will act and on Saturday and Sunday evenings they flocked in promptly and with success, and remove all cause of hundreds to the capitol. There were nominations complaint. Mr. Clarke of Kansas introduced

ships of Internal Revenue. It is astonishing how for the benefit of two white children recently given many thousands desire to serve their country, and up by these Indians, as captured by the Comanches in Texas. At the Medicine Lodge Creek Conneil ested to work for their "friends" out of pure friend. last Fall, these Indians claimed that during the war they were encouraged by our officers and soldiers to make raids into Texas. They thought it was right to do so. But they, speaking for themselves, would abandon the practice and do all in their power to stop it, claiming that some of the Comanches of the Staked Plains who had not made a treaty with the United States, would persist in making these raids and they did not want to be held responsible, for they could not control them. Now if these Indians procure captives from the raiding Indians either by purchase or otherwise, and surrender those captives to our people, they are made to pay for it out of their annuities. A friendly service for which they are to be punished, instead of those Indians who committed the crime.

The Hon. Wm. B. Altison, member of Congress from Iowa, wrote a letter some days ago to David A. Wells, Special Revenue Commissioner of the Treasmry Department, propounding the following questions: "1. What have been the national receipts and Were finally thrown open and the Senators, exhaust- expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 20th. 1868 ?" "2. To what extent has taxation been abated The scene was renewed this morning. The same or repealed since the termination of the war or since the men, the same faces, were punctually at their posts July 1st, 1865 ?? "3. What have been the expendiwhen some were very grievously disappointed, and 1865?" "4. What have been the expenditures of the thers hastened to receive their checks for their de. Navy Department since the surrender of Lee in The rain poured in torrents, and Washington was and annual of the Freedmen's Bureau and for reconalmost as dreary as in December. There were few struction up to July 1st, 1868?" Commissioner Wells rally witnessed by crowded galleries, but this one public in a day or two. His data are from the

as strong and hale as he was 10 ten years ago. Only a failure necessarily kills the bill. By gentlemen cisely at that time Mr. Wade, saying that the honr him to sign it would be looked upon as a disapproval egreed upon for adjoarnment had arrived, declared on his part of the financial clause of the Tammany the Senate adjourned. The doors were flung open, Itall platform. This action of the President is gen-

tlearing their desks, removing papers and letters to extra session of the Senate as anticipated. On Saturexpressions of good will were exchanged, and in but the Senate afterward advanced so far with the all an hour the place was descrited by all save the pending executive business that he deemed it unnec-

firm the nominees.

Speaker Colfax, with his family, took the train for home this p. m. Mr. Colfax will remain at home a few days, and then start on his trip to Colorado. The following nominations were sent in to-day:
William Aiken, to be Collector of Customs for
Charleston, S. C.; Charles P. Haywood, Collector of
Internal Revenue for the HIId District of Missouri;
George H. Parker of Iowa, to be Minister Resident to

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

Washington, July 27,-The following remarks were submitted by Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives to-day, in reply to Seu-

expenditures for the fiscal year ending Jane 20th.

1888 ?" "2. To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war or since July 1st, 1805 ?" "3. What have been the expenditures of the Department since the surrender of Lee in April, 1805 ?" "4. What have been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee in April, 1805 ?" "4. What have been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee in 1805 ?" "5. What have been the expenditures of the Sand annual of the Freedment's Bureau and for reconstruction up to July 1st, 1808 ?" Commissioner Wells has prepared a long letter in reply, which is to be made public in a day or two. His data are from the official record in the Treasury, and their correctness cannot be questioned. Mr. Allison's object is to have Mr. Wells's letter placed in the light of a reply to the speeches of Seymour, Pendleton, and other Democratic leaders, in regard to the finances of the Government.

Since the adjournment, much excitement has been manifested here in regard to the finances of the Government.

Since the adjournment much excitement has been manifested here in regard to the finances of the first of the speeches of Seymour, Pendleton, and other between the self-construction of the Senator's placed in the light of a reply to the speeches of Seymour, Pendleton, and other between the self-construction of the Senator's placed in the leaders, in regard to the finances of the Government.

Since the adjournment, much excitement has been manifested here in regard to the fate of the Funding bill. The President failed to sign it while Congress was in session, and the question arose whether such a failure necessarily kills the bill. By gentlemen who visited the President to-night, I am informed that he refuses to sign the bill, and adds that for him to sign it would be looked upon as a disapproval on bis part of the financeal clause of the Tammany Hall platform. This action of the President is generally regerted among busines Senators busined themselves a few minutes in day not present an accordance with the factors portfolios and satchels, hands were shakes, removing papers and letters to superious portfolios and satchels, hands were shakes, the prepared a message calling an extra session. Spressions of good will were exchanged, and in the Senator shall be fire the season of the Senators and interest of the Senators and interest of the senators as anticipated. On Saturday and the senators are consciously of the senators as anticipated. On Saturday in the senators are considered to meet Cooper's conscience, for the House of the Senators and interest of the Senators as a discrete to meet Cooper's conscience, for the House of the Senators as a discrete to meet Cooper's conscience, for the House of the Senators and interest of the Senators and interest of the Senators as anticipated. On Saturday in the senators of the Senators and interest of the House of good will were exchanged, and in the Senator and the senators are consciously of the Senators and the Monday of Senators. The House senators in the Good of the Senators and the Senators and the Senators and the Senators of the House of the Senators and the Senators and the Senators of the House of the Senators and the Monday of Senators. The House senators and the Monday of Senators and Senators and

like the bill offered and began their old game of filli- the Court of Common Pleas of Seneca County, New- President's acquittal was to be that the Senator was to the Government \$20,000 a year, out of which the contract

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by desire to strengthen and perpetuate the relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a convention for commercial reciprocity. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Edward M. McCook, Minister resident of the United States at the Hawaiian Islands, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and His Majesty the King of the Hon. Charles Coffin Harris, Minister of Finance, Member of the Privy Council of State, and Member of the Cabinet of those and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary to the United States of America and the said Plempotentiaries, after having exchanged their full power, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE L.—For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, in the next succeeding Article of this Convention, and as equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty:

Schedule.—Animals, arrow root, coffice, cotton unmanufactured; fruits and vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; frus, bides, and skins undressed, rice, sandal, kon, and ko wood, and other ornamental woods, seeds, plants, shrabs and trees, sugar not above number twelve (20, Dutch Standard in color, sirups of have resolved to enter into a convention for commercial

served and unpreserved; furs, bides, and skins undressed, rice, sandal, koa, and ko wood, and other ornamental woods, seeds, plants, shrubs and trees, sugar not above number tweive (12). Dutch Standard in color, sirups of sugar and molasses, tailow.

ARTICLE II,—For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding articles of this Convention, as the equivalent therefor His Majesty the King of the Hawajian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule—the same being the growth or produce of the United States of America—luto all the ports of the Hawajian Islands, free of duty. Schedule—Agricultural implements, animals, beef, bacon, pork, ham, and preserved meats, boots and shees, bread and breadstuffs, bricks, lime and cement, bullion, cordage and naval stores, copper and composition, sheathing nails and hoits; cotton manufactures—bleached and unbleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not colored, stained, painted, or printed, and exceeding one hundred and sixty (160) thrends to the square inch, counting the warp and filling; fish dried and pickled, and offsters; fruits and vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; gold and silver, coin, hardware, hides, turs, skin and feits undressed; hoop-iron, and rivers; ice; fron and steel; leather and tailow; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, heweit and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; machinery cats and hay; paper, stationery and hoots; petroleum and all other oils for illiminating and lubricating purposes; plants, shrubs, and trees; refined sugar; rice; states and heading; woolen manufactures, other than ready-made clothing.

Abticin HL—The evidence that articles proposed to be

at the end of the sactory of the end of the

XLth CONGRESS .- Second Session. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 27, 1868.

The Senate met at 91 o'clock, and after an lative business. After prayer, Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) called up the House bill for

the most economical administration of the Government, in the several Territories of the United States, and for other purposes. Providing for biennial sessions of Terri. EMr. ROSS wanted the rule enforced, so that bendholdtorial Legislatures, &c.
Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) called attention to the fact

that the full would prevent the Governments of Terriries from calling special sessions. Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) replied that they have

t the power new.
Mr. BUCKALLW (Dem., Penn.) while he did not know
a private objects of this bill, held it to be one of those
is that always come up mysteriously at the end of the Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) took the same view. He

reminded the Senate that a change of administration will probably take place in the Fall, that will stop a great any nice schemes.
Mr. WILLIAMS thought the Senator altegether too

bie for the succeeding State Legislatures to legislate the interests of the people.

Mr. SHFEIMAN remarked that the result will be to take from the people the power for two years to defeat thiropollar laws. He moved to table the bill, but the motion was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L) called up the resolution.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) called up the resolution for the purchase of one cepy of Lahman's Dictionary of Congress for each Senutor, and one each for the offices of the Serge ant-at-Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Postmisser of the Senate, which was adopted. On motion of Mr. FERRY (Rep., Com., a bill for the relief of Samuel Pierce was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pereign Relations to inquire into the expedency of making a treaty between Canada and the United States.

d states. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) suggested that Canada is a sovereign power, and that the resolution be modi-by inserting Great Britain instead of Canada. r. KAMSEY accepted the amendment, and the resolu-

Mr. KAMSEY accepted the advented by the House bill to provide for a more efficient government for the Stafes of Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

Mr. DAYIS (Dem., Ky.) thought this too important a bill to be passed in the expiring hours of the session without examination, and moved to by it on the table. The motion was rejected by 20 to 23—Mesars, Cameron, Buckalew, Dayis, Doolittle, McCreery, Patterson (Tenn.), and White Author vol.

White voting yea.

Mr. BUCKALEW coiled attention to the extraordinary provisions of the second section, that ordinances passed becauter by conventions in those States, shall be enforced by the previsional authorities natil the pleasure of Congress shall be known, establishing, he said, an entirely new precedent. The result aimed at was that Constitutional conventions should regulate and control State elections as well as the Presidential election in the said States.

States.
Mr. WILSON explained that the bill prohibites the States from coting for President.
Mr. BUCKALLEW was continuing, when he yielded to Mr. Doolittle, (Dom. Wis.) who presented a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska; which was concurred in.

propriation for the purchase of Alaska; which was concurred in.

Mr. BUCKALEW resumed his argument referring again to the power conferred on the Conventions. He asked which, in case of conflict between them and the Military Commanders, was to be obeyed by the subject people. The only semblance of a fair election in Arkansus had been the result of the interference of the Military authorities who over-ruled a passionate and ill-advised ordance of the Convention,—prohibiting a large number of the people from voting on the new Constitution.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) asked Mr. Buckalew to yield to a motion for an Executive session, saying that it was evidently impossible to pass this bill now, but at this point Mr. FOWLER (Tenn.) rose to a personal explanation. He would not now occupy the time, but would say that the whole power of the Government had been put in the hands of one had man to be used against him. Mr. FOWLER was proceeding to read a prepared address.

FOWLER was proceeding to read a prepared address when at 10:30 o'clock Mr. CONKLING and others ap proceeded him, and after a moment's conference Mr. when at local bench art. COARMAN's and others ap-proached him, and after a moment's conference Mr. COARMAN asked the Senator to yield to a motion to go into Executive session, saying that hardly time remained to transact the necessary business; that the Senator would reign by senator.

From this remarks.
From LER assented, and at 19:35 the Senate went Executive assign.

Mr. VAN TRUMP thought that doubtful.

oundered.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) objected, unless he should first be allowed to effer a resolution for the benefit of any employé of the House. That privilege having been granted, Mr. Ross withdrew his objection; but on condition that nothing else should be added to the bill. It imposes the following duties on copper imported in the form of crest three cents upon each pound of fine copper; on regulas of copper and on black and coarse copper, four cents; on old copper, fit only for remanufacture, four cents; per pound, and on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and other forms not manufactured, or named in the bill, five cents per pound.

Mr. BANKS having made a point of order.

pound, and on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and other forms not manufactured, or named in the bill, five cents per pound.

Mr. BANKS having made a point of order.

Mr. SCHENCK explained that the Committee of Ways and Means had felt great reluctance to report the bill on account of the failure of the general Tariff bill, but on looking over the whole ground again and again the Committee had come to the conclusion that if there was any one interest which had a claim to some legislation that would relieve it from suffering, it was the copper interest. This was a very large interest, especially in the Lake Superior region. It had once been so promising and flourishing that it seemed to ask protection. Since then, however, protection had been extended to the copper interest to the extent of from 5 to 7 per cent ad valorum, and it had only that protection now, while lead and iron and every other corresponding interest had 30, 40, 59, and 30 per cent protection. The bill now reported would give protection to the copper interest to the amount of 30 per cent, not bringing it up to the average rate of protection. Under the existing laws the prostration of the interest was so great that operatives at the mines were starving or going to the poor-houses by hundreds, or were receiving the aid of charity to get away from the mining region, while the steamboats on the Lakes were being reduced from dally to weekly trips.

Mr. K. ELLEY (Rep., Penn.) made an appeal in behalf of

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) made an appeal in behalf of the niciel interest.

Mr. SCHENCK would not consent to an amendment for the benefit of nickel or any other interest. He should like to extend to the hair-cloth, and to the flax-seed interest, in which his constituents were involved; but it was

appeasible to do so.
Air. O'NEHL (Rep., Penn.) made an ineffectual appeal on behalf of the book interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) would like to have the ill extended to the lead interest, but in view of the very expressed condition of the copper interest, he was willing that the bill should pass.

ference report on that subject had not yet come from the Senate.

Mr. BANKS objected to debate.
Mr. BLANKS objected to debate.
Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Md.) moved to table the bill.
The SPFAKER, at this point (10 o'clock), intimated to Mr. Schenck that if he desired to make the Conference report on the Funding bill, it should be done at once.
Mr. SCHENCK made no response.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS FLOM THE SENATE.
The proceedings on the Copper bill was interrupted to concur with an amendment of the Senate to a bill for the relief of the widow of Brig. Gen. Bidwell, and the widow of Gen. Hackkeman; also to piace on the Speaker's table the Senate bill to regulate the Foreign and Coasting trade on the Northern. North-Eastern, and North-Western fronters of the United States; and to adopt a new rule creating a standing committee on the revisal of the laws, and abolishing the committee on revisal and unfinished business.

On a conflict of opinion between the SPEAKER and Mr. EANKS relative to a count on ordering the Yeas and Nays, Mr. EANKS appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was sustained—Yeas 121, Nays 1.

The metion to table was rejected.

Mr. SCHENCK, at 1ct, moved to make a conference report on the Funding bill, remarking that the faction against the Copper bill was so manifest that he would not press it this session. The Conference report was read. [Printed in Monday's Trincons.]

f order that the bill be read.

The SPEAKER-It is not the right of a member to dea and the reading of a bill in full on a Conference report. At the request of several members the bill was read rom a morning newspaper.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dom., Wis.) made the point of order lat it was not in order to have a bill read from a news-

ther.
The SPEAKER overruled the question of order, stating at a member had a right to have anything read, either om manuscript or from print as part of his own re-

ers. ROSS, ELDRIDGE, RANDALL, and other Dem-

Mr. ROSS wanted the rine embedding and considered at ris should be turned out of the hell.

The SPEAKER directed the doorkeeper to enforce the alle, and reminded Mr. Ross that he himself was violating the rule in not occupying his own sent.

Mr. SCHENCK Insisted on the previous question on

onterpreter report.

e motion for the previous question was seconded,
Empires, gove
the Tycoon.

s. ELDRIDOR demanded the Yeas and Nays on or-ug the main question.
r. SCHENCK, observing that several Republican, abers were voting for the call of the Yeas and Nays, arked that members might have their votes put on rd, and that the session could be extended until 4

Clock.
The main question was ordered—Yeas, 26; Nays, 26, Mr. BUTLER'S REFLY TO SENATOR HENDERSON, Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) asked and obtained leave o have printed his remarks in reply to the attack which cas made upon him last night by Senator Henderson in he Senator.

THE FUNDING BILL AGREED TO.

The vote was taken on the conference report of the funding bill, and it was agreed to—Yeas, 102; Nays, 32. The bill was sent to the President.

Mr. DAWES (Lep., Mass.) reported a bill to relieve Netton Tiff of Georgia from disabilities. Passed.

GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES ADMITTED.

Mr. DAWES also reported back the credentials of Simon Corley, Member elect from South Carolina, and of J. M. B. Young, Member elect from Georgia, and moved hat the oath prescribed for persons whose disabilities ave been removed, be administered to them.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs, Cooly and long were sworn.

THE COPPER DETIES AGAIN.

The bill to increase the daties on copper again came up, and dilatory motions were resorted to by its opponents nd dilatory motions were resorted to by its opponents of defeat its passage.

Mr. THOMAS moved to reconsider the vote sustaining he Speaker's decision against the appeal taken by Mr. tanks, and called for the yeas and nays, which were or-

red. The vete was not reconsidered. dr. BANKS moved to take a recess until 113, and de-inded the yeas and nays. Negatived—Yeas 16, Nays

DESCRIPTION RUSINESS.

The SPEAKER appointed as Directors of the Columbia heaf and Dumb Institute Messrs. Schenck (Ohio) and loyden (N. C.)

The SPEAKER also appointed on the Committee of lections Mr. Heavon of North Carolina instead of Mr. school of Vermont. DESULTORY BUSINESS.

The SIPARES Mr. Heaton of North Carolina instead of Mr. Polant of Vermont.

Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to introduce a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to attend his order of Saturday last, for the removal of Clerks in the Quartermaster's Department, by giving the preference to efficient clerks who have been disabled in the military service.

Mr. JOHNSON (kem., Cal.) objected.

Mr. JOHNSON (kem., Cal.) objected.

Mr. JOHNSON (kem., Cal.) objected.

Mr. JAFLIN (Rep., N. Y.) reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the Impeachment Trial. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES asked that Nelson Tift, member elect from Georgia, be sworn in under the oath prescribed for persons whose political disabilities have been removed. Mr. Tift was accordingly sworn in.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ky.) made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution requesting the President to grant general amnesty for all political offenses, but objection was made.

as made. The bill to increase the duties on copper was again The bill to increase the duties on copper was again taken up, the question being on its passage.

Mr. BANKS demanded the Yeas and Nays, and they were ordered. It was now within a minute or two of 12 o'clock, and Mr. SCHEN(K rose and said, as there was no time for taking the Yeas and Nays, he was willing that the Copper bill begeonsidered lost.

Mr. WASHILIANE (III.) insisted that the Yeas and Nays, he called

The CLERK proceeded to call the Yers and Nays on the passage of he bill, but had not made much progress when the speaker, rapping with his gavel, amounteed that the hour of it having arrived at which both Houses of Congress had agreed to take a recess, the House would take a recess until the third Menday in September at 12 o'clock, noon. The announcement was received with clapping of hands, and members indulged in lenve-takings. Before 12:30 the Hall was descrited.

EUROPE.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) reported back the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in cein, and asked that it be laid on the table.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) suggested that that course should not be taken, but that the bill should be retained within the power of the House.

Mr. SCHENCK, assenting, withdrew the bill, and it remains with the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE DUTIES ON IMPORTED COPPER.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill regarding the duties on imported copper and copper ore, and asked to have it considered.

PORTUGAL.

REPORTED BRITISH OUTRAGE ON AFRICAN COAST.

LISBON, July 27.—A report has been received by the Government that the British gunboat Pandora of the African squadron had landed some men at one of the Portuguese colonial stations on the coast of Guinea, and taken possession of the place by force of arms. Few particulars of the outrage are known, arms. Few particulars of the outrage are known, but it is asserted that the Portuguese guard was disarmed and made prisoners, and that the flag of Portugal was hauled down, and the British colors hoisted in its place. The Portuguese Government has dispatched two men-or-war from the Tagus to the scene of the outrage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD NAPIER-THE BRIBERY BILL-THE ABYS-SINIAN CAPTIVES-RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. London, July 27-Midnight .- In the House of Lords this evening Lord Napier of Magdala took the customary oaths and his scat. The Bribery bill was read a second time, and the Public Schools bill was passed. Earl Malmesbury in reply to a question from Baron Houghton (Richard Monkton Milnes), said Ministers would wait for Mr. Rassam's report before considering the value of the services and the extent of the sufferings of the Abyssinian Envoys before and during their captivity. In the House of Commons Mr. Kinglake put a question to Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, as to the coudition of diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico. Lord Stanley replied that Mexico broke off relations with England in consequence of the recognition by the latter of the empire of which Maximilian was the head. If the Republic should make overtures for their resumption there would be no difficulty about it: but dignity and self-respect forbid that England should solicit the renewal of official intercourse between the two countries.

FRANCE.

depressed condition of the copper interest, he was willing that the bill should pass.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Mass.) made an appeal in behalf of the hair-cloth interest.

Mr. SCHENCK insisted on the previous question. On a division of the House, but 70 members answered. A call of the House having been ordered, 111 members (just a quorum) answered to their names.

Mr. BANKS demanded the Yeas and Nays on ordering the main question. The main question was ordered, Yeas, 87, Nays, 24.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Schenck whether he was not ready to report on the Funding bill, and whether he was not endangering the passage of that important measure by insisting on this Copper bill, which was of no general interest or importance.

Mr. SCHENCK was understood to say that the Conference report on that subject had not yet come from the Schate.

Mr. BANKS abjected to delete.

etween the Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister to the North German Confederation, and Baron Lindelof, President of the Council of State and Minister of Justice of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, on the subject of a naturalization treaty with the United States, which promises a speedy and favorable termination.

BULGARIA. POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

London, July 27 .- Political disturbances are reported to have broken out again in Bulgaria. A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish Government has ordered troops to that quarter to

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY INTO TWO EMPIRES. LONDON, July 27 .- Further advices from Japan, to

the 30th of June, have been received by way of Hong Kong. All the Ministers of the foreign Powers in Japan had united in a protest against the revival, by the Mikado, of the decrees against native Christians, The civil war continued to rage with much violence. The troops of the Mikado were in possession of all the ports opened to foreigners by treaty. The brother of Stots-Bashi, the ex-Tycoon, was at the head of the Messrs, ROSS, ELDRINGE, RANDALE, and other becomes the great blessering to defeat the Franding bill by submitting various motions for a recess and trying to get the Yeas and Nays on those motions. The Democratic strength, however, was not sufficient to order the Yeas and Nays. Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded a coll of the House, and Nays. Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded a coll of the House, and fined for their absence without leave. Finally the SPEAKER declined to entertain any further motions for but no decisive successes are reported on either side. It was thought that the war between the two parties, whose respective strength and resources appeared to he so evenly balanced, would result in the division of the country into two separate and independent Empires, governed respectively by the Mikado and

RECONSTRUCTION.

PROPERTY EXEMPTION IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, July 27 .- The House to-day adopted resolution requesting the Governor to proclammilitary aw at an end and civil law restored. Bills were introlaw at an end and civil law restored. Islis were infre-duced to organize the militiar reflacet the stay law, and to aboush District Courts. A resolution has passed both Houses suspending levy and saig, except for debts con-tracted since the war. A long discussion took place in the House on the question of reconsidering the vote on Mr. Candless' resolution for the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report whether negroes have a right to hold office. The Senate refused to recensider the vote.

REIMBURSEMENT OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, July 27.-Gov. Wells has obtained from the Federal Government \$6,000, being a part of the expense incurred by the State in raising and equipping Föderal troops during the war.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE—RATIFICATION.

MONTGOMERY, July 27.—Both Houses of the State Legislature have passed an act ratifying the code of Abahama, except where it conflicts with the new Constitution. A debate in the Senators are in favor of removing all political disabilities. In the House, Mr. McCraw, the Speaker, offered a resolution in favor of removing disabilities, and it was made the special order for Friday next. Mr. Harrington of Mobile offered a resolution in relation to newspapers, which provides that for publishing standerous articles the editors and proprietors small be fined not less than \$1.000 and imprisoned not less than six mouths, and the press and materials can be sold as soon as judgment is entered to pay the inc. The act applies to copied as well as to original matter. The Judge of the Court is to deende as to what is standerous. Gov. Smith has vetoed the bill fixing the pay of the members and officers of this Legislature. He takes the ground that it is an increase of rates over the rates fixed by the old law. He further takes the ground that the pay of eight dollars per day and forty cents a mile mileage is exorbitant and not in proportion to the amount in the Treasury. ALABAMA LEGISLATURE-RATIFICATION.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. COLUMBIA, July 27.—The Legislature made an excursion to Greenville on Sanday, and returned today. The attempt made by the Legislature to divide the State into Counties was opposed on the ground that the Counties aircady created by the Convention had gone

THE COLE-HISCOCK CASE.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS APPLIED FOR. ALBANY, N. Y., July 27 .- To-day William J. Hadley, esq., counsel for George H. Cole, who is indicted for the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, applied for and ob-

Mr. BANKS demanded the Yeas and Nays, and they oblighted the Yeas and Nays, he was willing that the Copper bill begenshelred lost.

Mr. WASHIURNE (III.) Insisted that the Yeas and Nays and they Mr. BANKS said that he had yielded to the passage of the Funding bill only on the soloma assumance given him by Mr. Eached (Penn.) that the Copper bill should not be passage of the bill, but had not made much progress about the Speaker, rapping with his gavel, amounced for the Sinking of the bill, but had not made much progress about the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that be bour of the having arrived at which both Huises the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises that the bour of the having arrived at which both Huises the hold the hird Monday in September at 12 yelock, noon. The announcement was received with himping of hands, and members indulged in leaves about the hird Monday in September at 12 yelock, noon. The announcement was received with the provided to the decided until the next term of the Over and the Sinking of the Bell and the City Huil, in this city, or the Court, the market of the Co

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

RICHMOND, July 27.—The Rev. Renben J. Herndon, who was in jail at Orange Court-House, on charge of the seduction and murder of Miss Mary Lunsden, escaped last night. He left a confession of the seduction, but denied the murder. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Governor.